





How much food is going to waste in the US? Up to 40% of food in the US is lost. Other studies estimate 25-30% (post harvest)

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How much food is going to waste in the US?

Enough food to fill the Rose Bowl every day.

 Source: Bloom, J. American Wasteland: How America Throws Away Nearly Half of Its Food (and What we Can Do About It).



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How much food is going to waste in the US?

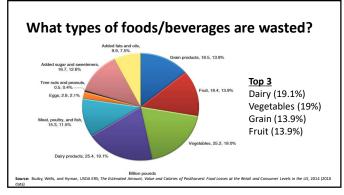
~20 pounds of food per person per month



Source: Natural Resources Defense Council, August 2012; Buzby, Wells, and Hyman, USDA ERS; The Estimated Amount, Value and Calories of Postharvest Food Losses at the Retail and Consumer Levels in the US, 2014; Hoover D. Estimating Quantities and Types of Food Waste at the City Level, NRCO, 2017.



Types of Food Waste Avoidable: Edible foods and beverages that were thrown away. • Crust cut off a sandwich Possibly avoidable: Edible foods and beverages consumed by some but not others • Peel of a carrot; skin of a baked potato Unavoidable: Waste that comes from foods and beverages but is not edible under normal circumstances. • Chicken bones Rind of a cantaloupe Egg shells • Tea bags Source: Kelleher and Robbins, BioCycle, August 2013





3-city study of food waste

Kitchen diaries

- 69% was edible
- Most common foods wasted were
 - Fruits and vegetables
 - Leftovers

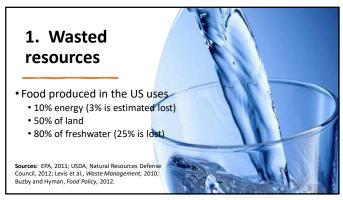
29% of the trash thrown out by consumers was food

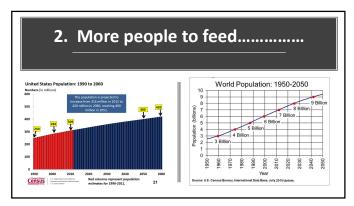


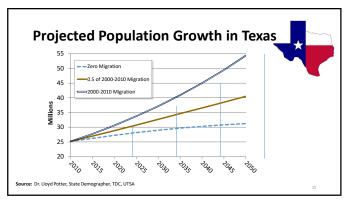
Source: Hoover D. Estimating Quantities and Types of Food Waste at the City Level, NRDC, 2017.

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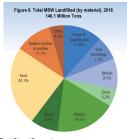






4. Wasted food contributes to landfills

- Largest component of municipal solid waste; more than plastics, metals, wood or yard waste.
 - Most food waste ends up in a landfill
 - 24% of MSW in landfills is food



Sources: EPA, Advancing Sustainable Materials Management: 2018 Fact Sheet December 2020

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5. Wasted food = money lost

- The value of food lost in the US was estimated at \$165 billion
- Per 4-person **household**, this is estimated at \$1500 a year or \$4.10/day.
- Per person estimates range from \$375 to \$400 annually



Sources: EPA, 2011; USDA, Natural Resources Defense Council, 2012; Buzby and Hyman, Food Policy, 2012; USDA ERS, The Estimated Amount, Value, and Colories of Postharvest Food Losses at the Retail and Consumer Levels in the United States, Feb. 2014.

Wasted food costs even more when food prices are rising......

- Between January 2020 and January 2021, food prices rose 7% (overall)
 - 4.1% for fresh fruits &vegetables
 - 3.1% dairy
 - 4.6% cereals and bakery products
 - 16% beef and veal
- Rising food prices are expected to continue into 2022

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Consumer Price Indexes (not seasonally adjusted) and forecasts by USDA, Economic Research Service, 2022



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Who is wasting food in the home?

- Household size and composition
 - Small vs Large household size
 - Children vs. no children
 - Age of household members (young vs old)
- Household income
- Presence of a food culture/value of food



Source: Ishangulyyev et al., Foods, 2019

Why do we waste food?

- Lack of awareness (food is cheap; don't realize how much food is wasted)
- Desire for eating only the freshest food
 Concern about foodborne illness
- Confusion over label dates
- Spoilage
 - Improper storage; forgotten in the refrigerator; partially used ingredients
- Impulse and bulk purchases
 BOGO sales at the grocery store
 Food packaging
- Poor planning
- Over-preparation
- Stockpiling food (COVID-19)



Source: Natural Resources Defense Council, 2012; Neff et al. Wasted Food: U.S. Consumer's Reported Awareness, At June 2015; Ishangulyyev et al., Foods, 2019; Cosgrove et al., International Journal of Environmental Research and Pu

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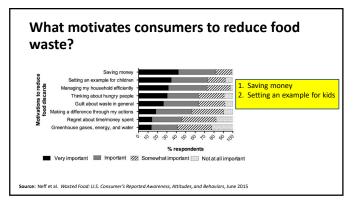
We Can't Save All of It

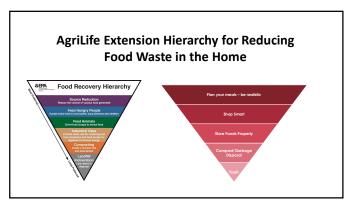
- 1. Technical factors
 - * Most foods that are wasted are perishable; safety and storage considerations
- 2. Time and space factors
 - $\ensuremath{^{\ast}}$ United States is a big country; getting unwanted food across the country and to other processing plants/locations is a challenge
- 3. Economic factors
 - * Cost to recovery food; transportation cost (plus factors #1 and #2)
- 4. Consumer factors
 - * Individual tastes, preferences; food habits

 $\textbf{Source:} \ \textit{Burby, Wells, and Hyman, USDA ERS, The \textit{Estimated Amount, Value and Calories of Postharvest Food Losses at the \textit{Retail and Consumer Levels in the US, 2014}\\$









Plan Your Meals – Be Realistic

- Are there any ingredients in the refrigerator or freezer that you need to use first?
- Think about how many times you will be eating away from home.



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Store Foods Properly

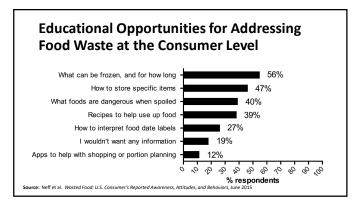
- Fresh Produce
 - Store it right.
 - Use within 2-3 days for best quality
- Preserve surplus produce but only if you will use it!
- Date your prepared foods (leftovers)
 Use within 2-3 days for best quality/safety
- Keep an inventory of what is in your freezer

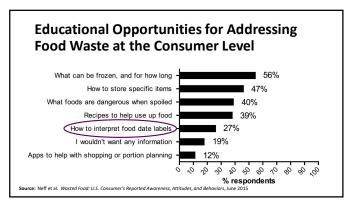


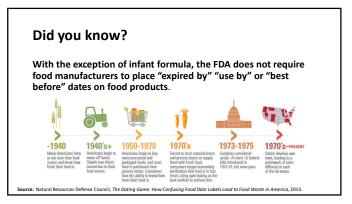
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Consumers are confused!

- No federal regulation of sell-by dates.
- State laws exist, vary, and are constantly updated.
- Some <u>cities</u> have laws prohibiting the sale of <u>perishable</u> foods after the expiration date.
- Manufacturers determine the shelf life of their product.
- Consumers falsely believe that date labels are indicators of safety.



NRDC WHarvard

Source: Natural Resources Defense Council, The Dating Game: How Confusing Food Date Labels Lead to Food Waste in America, 2013.

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Communities are Getting On Board



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Recycling food and teaching culinary skills to unemployed adults DC Central Kitchen

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New educational program focused on reducing home food waste

- Get a Taste for Reducing Food Waste
 - Problem with food waste
 - Meal planning to reduce food waste
 - Understanding the dates on food labels
 - Home composting
- Participants complete a food diary pre (and hopefully post)
- Pre- and post-survey to assess impact



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Final thoughts.....

- Lots of food is being wasted that could be put to better use.
- Food waste has economic, environmental, and other consequences.
- When talking about food waste, you have to know your audience.
- The desire for "fresh" and "perfect" foods fuel food waste.
- Date stamps on labels and fear of foodborne illness are also big contributors to food waste.

